Amnsements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-Concert.
BIJOU OPERA HCUSE-9:15-" Virginia." BOOTH'S THEATRE-S-" The Corsican Brothers." Casino-8-" The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." CHICKERING HALL-Lecture. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-" The Squire." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-"Pygmalion and Galatea."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-" Zara." HAVERLY'S 14th STREET THEATRE-8-"Fritz." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRF-8:15-" lolauthe." NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition. NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-"The Black Venus." SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-8-San Francisco

Minstrels. THALLA IMEATRE-8-"The Prison." THEATRE COMPUE-2 and 8-"McSerley's Inflation. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-" A Parisian Romance. WALLACK'S THEATRE-7:45-"The Silver King"

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The debate on the Expulsion bill in the French Senate will begin to-morrow; the report of the committee is strongly against the measure. === The Anchor Line steamship Utopia has arrived at Glasgow. - Messrs. Davitt, Healy and Quinn went to jail yesterday, having refused to give bail for their good behavior. = The Danubian conference was formally opened in London yesterday. = Reports of wreeks with loss of life on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland are received. == The Royal Opera House in Toronto was burned yesterday.

CONGRESS.-In the Senate yesterday in reply to Mr. Hoar, Mr. Edmunds said that the Committee on Foreign Relations had been considering the proposition to give notice to terminate portions of bill was further considered; the reading of the free list was completed. === In the House the metal schedule was further considered. In the evening the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up.

DOMESTIC -A new charter for New-York City prepared by Mayor Edson was introduced in the Assembly yesterday. - Governor Bate, of Tennessee, sent his message to the Legislature. Leo Hartmann and Herr Most held a secret conference in Philadelphia. - Henry Drees killed his wife and himself in St. Louis in the presence of his five children. === T. P. Butler, chief clerk of the Water Department of Camden, N. J., is missing and his accounts are short. - William Slade, a hotel thief, was arrested in Chicago, === Som members of a stage coach party which left Pacific Springs, Wy., last week were frozen to death. Captain Payne and his party have been arrested.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Twelve survivors from the steamship Cimbria arrived here yesterday. Seymour Haden lectured on the "Practice of Etch ing." === The conservative party was successful in the American Institute election. = Dr. William A. Hammond read a paper before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence. — A meeting of rub-ber manufacturers was held. — Mace and Slade boxed at the Madison Square Garden. === The De Believille divorce suit was before Justice Donohue. The Chinese New Year was celebrated near Believille, N. J. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) 83.67 cents. Stocks drooped until the last hour, but closed quiet

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer and generally clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 39°; lowest, 26° average, 29580.

Those that have rubber to buy or sell will have their attention arrested by an article in another column. The manufacture of this staple is to be suspended on Saturday for tions, Tammany Hall need never feel any anxiety reasons which appear satisfactory to the trade and which are set forth in the article in question.

The Water Commissioners held a meeting yesterday at which an engineer who had been connected with the Croton Aqueduct for seventeen years expressed the opinion that the present Croton Dam was not entirely safe. The question of the proposed Quaker Bridge Dam was further considered, two engineers expressing the opinion that it could be safely

The accounts which we print in this issue of the loss of the Cimbria, as taken down from the lips of the survivors, will be read with mournful interest. The story of the collision and the scenes that came after has already been told in our columns with great fulness. But there were features of the terrible casualty which it was reserved for this little rescued party to describe.

One by one all the best paying offices at the disposal of Governor Cleveland are being filled without any of the pap reaching Tammany's wide open and anxiously expectant mouth. Yesterday a Superintendent of the Syracuse Salt Works was appointed, and even he is not a man of John Kelly's selection. It begins to look as if Tammany was not to have any recognition at Albany this winter save the painful inverted recognition consequent upon being conspicuously and carefully snubbed.

Gentlemen who are intent upon committing suicide, but who, from infirmity of will or any in office, neither they, nor the Republicans,

other cause, are liable to fail in their undertaking, are respectfully invited to take warning by the fate of Lawrence Ballard. Lawrence attempted to hang himself some days ago, but did not achieve a success. The new code has a provision that is aimed at this sort of malefactors, and under it the would-be suicide was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for a year.

The day big with fate for the planet and for Wiggins has arrived, and the indications are that the planet will survive for some time yet. At midnight all the signs pointed to a ealm, clear day over the whole Atiantic coast, and if these are falfilled it will be in order tomorrow to write the obituary of Wiggins as a prophet. He was an amusing prophet and we shall part with him with regret.

The Democratic majority of the Assembly's special Committee on Congressional Apportionment made their report yesterday. We have already expressed our opinion of this report. A more shameless partisan job was never introduced in the Legislature, even in the days when the Democratic party took its orders from William M. Tweed. The protest which the Republican members of the Apportionment Committee presented against the report is made up of facts which may well induce every fair-minded Democrat in the Assembly to think twice before he lends himself to the support of this monumental piece of gerrymandering. The Assembly of 1882 made for itself a most unsavory reputation, but it never went to the length of passing any such measure as this, in which the rights of thousands of voters are niterly disregarded. Desperate indeed must be the fortunes of a political party when its chosen representatives find it necessary to resort to so gross an outrage with a view of mending them.

MAYOR EDSON'S CHARTER.

It has been known ever since the new Mayor entered office that this Legislature would be asked to make extensive changes in the city charter. Mr. Edson has been in consultation with the advisers whom he trusts, and the result of their deliberations is now given to the world. The proposed changes are so radical, that if carried into effect they would upset our whole municipal system in little more than a fortnight. The great body of citizens are not likely to regard them with favor, while they are sure to excite the most active hostility in many quarters. The two chief features of the plan are these: Single heads for all the departments except that of Education, and unchecked power of removal and appointment in the Mayor's hands. Single heads for most of the departments would be a great gain in the direction of simplicity, efficiency and direct responsibility, if the heads should prove to be of the right sort. And a good Mayor with courage, and free from any obligation or responsibility to anybody save the whole body of good citizens, could vastly improve our city government if he could appoint and remove officials whenever the public interest clearly required it. But is Mr. Edson a Mayor of that kind? Such appointments as those of Police Commissioner Sidney P. Nichols to melancholy uncertainty on that point. If these charter changes should be made, would the heads of departments named by him be men honor, or would they be merely the managers of Democratic district committees? It certainly is not wise or safe to overture

the entire structure of our city government in order that the Democratic factions should control it even more completely than they control it now. Especially as to the Police Board, we do not believe respectable citizens of whatever party can regard with composure a plan to abolish the non-partisan feature, and intrust He believed that a report would be made to the Senate before the end of the season. The Tariff been time yet to forget what Tammany did evil consequences which are beyond the navor the whole control of the police and of elections before with the ballot-box when it had the power. In his appointments thus far, Mr. Edson has seemingly recognized no obligations save to the Democratic party, and not the best elements of that. He was not elected to office with any understanding on the part of the voters that the government should be revolutionized during his term and his powers so enormously increased as this charter would increase them. It would be little else than a fraud on the people of New-York to grant to a Mayor not chosen on that very issue such powers as this charter would put in Mr. Edson's hands. For bear in mind that it legislates out of office on March 1 of this year every member of the existing Boards and Departments of Police, Public Works, Parks, Docks, Fire, Charities and Correction, Excise, Health, and Taxes, and also the Controller and Corporation Counsel, and gives Mayor Edson absolute authority to appoint new and single heads of all these departments without the necessity of confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, and without check of any name or nature. Is there sense or reason in imposing such responsibility and such authority upon a gentleman now only a month in office, who has yet furnished no proof of special fitness for so great a task? This charter would give entire control of our Bureau of Elections to the single Police Commissioner whom the Mayor is to appoint. As Mr. Edson thought proper only a few weeks ago to show his confidence in Mr. Nichols by reappointing him a member of the Police Board, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Nichols might be his choice as the single head of the department. With Mr. Nichols to run the elecabout the result. If Mr. Edson should contime to apply the same principle to appointments under the proposed charter that he has applied hitherto, the Republican party of this city, representing as it does the major part of interests of New-York, would speedily be deprived of lot or portion in the government. It would have no voice and no influence in Health, or in the other divisions of our municipal system on which the comfort, prosperity and happiness of every citizen so completely depend.

Fortunately there is little probability that any such revolutionary scheme as this can become a law. Public sentiment will never sanction it, and the Legislature and the Governor will be reckless indeed if they venture to make so sweeping changes. If it is desirable to overturn our municipal system this is not the proper way to do it. A new city charter of this kind should only become operative under the administration of a Mayor chosen with the express object of carrying such changes into effect. Give the people a chance to vote on the issue with their eyes open. That was the way in which Brooklyn worked out its regeneration. When the voters on the other side of the East River elected Mayor Low, they knew perfectly well that they were making him the responsible head of their government with complete con trol of the departments. But when the majority of the Democrats of New-York put Mr. Edson

whole municipal system of this metropolis for him to work his will with. After they have seen what he does with the power he has, they are still less desirous to give him a hundred-fold more.

BEILLIANT BUT BLIND.

It is a misfortune for Mr. Lamar, and not for Mr. Lamar only, that his brilliant rhetoric and impressive oratory have not always been em ployed for the public welfare. When a man of such gifts makes a mistake, and gives his aid to the wrong side, the fact is sure to be remembered. Thereafter, men may admire the orator but they distrust his reasoning and do not dare to follow his leadership. There are men fiving in poverty who lost everything they had in the world because they followed the brilliant Lamar in defence of slavery and in secession for the sake of slavery. There are men living who know now that the white people of the South never made a more costly mistake than when they pushed the former slaves into an attitude of perminent political hostility by resisting reconstruction and by the modes of that resistance. The colored people were thus thrown into a solid and compact body utterly without confidence in the good faith or good will of the property-owning whites, and liable to be mided by demagogues and knaves. Yet no one was more earnest or eloquent in resisting reconstruction than Mr. Lamar, and in no other State have extreme means been more systematically employed to put the majority of the people at the mercy of a minority than in Mississippi, where his influence is so great. In short, for more than a quarter of a century Mr. Lamar's eloquence has been employed to lead his people into disastrous errors, and some of them have been the most fatal mistakes ever made by a civilized community. It the South has fallen into deep disches it has been not so much because the people were blind as because they persisted in following blind leaders.

Now Mr. Lamar employs his eloquence to defeat reasonable modifications of the tarift. He argues that the protective system is vicious and nurtful; that the country ought to have a tariff for revenue and not for protection. and that, therefore, modifications such as have been proposed by the Tariff Commission and the Senate Committee on Finance, designed to reduce revenue and yet to maintain protection of home industries, ought to be defeated. As usual, Mr Lamar is strong in rhetoric and weak in reasoning. His premises, if granted, would not support his conclusion. We do not propose to follow him this time into a debate about the theory of protection. The people have decided that question, and Mr. Lamar is shrewd enough to know that his party would have not the slightest chance of success if it did not retain some means of cheating a part of the voters with the idea that it was really in favor of protection of their industries. But if it were true that the country ought to move as fast as it safely can toward a tariff for revenue only, as Mr. Lamar urges, still it would not be the part of good sense to reject at this session the moderate reductions which Protectionista and Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy have led have proposed. Mr. Lamar is trying to lead his people into another disastrous blunder, even from his own point of view. He thinks they ought to get down from the top story to whom the respectable classes would delight to the ground, but insists that they must not asthe stairs, but must jump out of the eighth-

story window. If a moderate and reasonable reduction of the tariff cannot be made at this session, there is danger that Mr. Lamar's friends will attempt one that is not moderate or reasonable. The consequences would be most disastrous, and nowhere more disastrous than at the South, where manufactures are beginning to get a footing. Even the fear of such a change, and the consequent stagnation of business from the 4th | to belong to. State, which depends very greatly upon the buyers. The yield last year was so large, and shrinkage of consumption would mean exceedingly low prices for the chief product of the South. But Mr. Lamar's rhetoric, as usual, rises superior to dull considerations of practical

In a peroration more impassioned than accurate, Mr. Lamar advises the manufacturers of this country to take the lead themselves in reducing the tariff, lest worse befall them. He does not seem to know that this is exactly what they are trying to do, and exactly what he is resisting. The Iron and Steel Association, represented by Mr. Oliver, favored a reduction in duties on iron and steel; the woollen manufacturers, headed by Mr. Hayes, favored a reduction in the deties of woellen goods, and so on. Had Mr. Lamar been as careful about facts as he is about metaphors and polished phrases he would have realized that such a peroration, recommending the precise course which he was opposing, was not calculated to give his speech great weight with reasonable men. Apparently, his judgment was drowned in the flood of his own eloquence. Once more he is a blind leader of the blind.

A PURIFIER.

"General" Frank B. Spinola is a statesman not unknown to fame-fame of various kinds. That he has been in his time a warrior is sufficiently indicated by his military title: his record runs that he was "twice wounded in battle." No doubt he was, but it may be said that if wounds received in the field affected him no more than those in the forum a cannon the intelligence, the wealth, the substantial ball through his most vital parts could never hinder his coming up smiling the next morning. His fame as a statesman reposes on the fact that he habitually wears a shirt collar upon which the great departments of Taxes, Police and the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution of the United States and most of the Statutes at Large might be inscribed in characters sufficiently large and legible to be read from one end of the ward he represents to the other. But he is chiefly known to the people of New-York City and State because of the remarkable circumstance that his ears lap over his collar. He is often in the Legislature and always in the newspapers. Never in the former except to do something so disgraceful that even his own constituents blush for him, and never in the latter except as the suggestion of a warning and a moral, On the slightest provocation and with the least excuse he can do more to make a citizen of New-York ashamed of his city and his State than any other man who ever expectorated profanity and filth into an Assembly debate. earnings last year was nearly 9 per cent on And that is about as bad an eminence as a capital and surplus, and in 1878 it was only blackguard could aspire to.

He added yesterday another to the many Van Allen's bill to regulate foreign insurance \$1,135,000,000, or nearly 70 per cent. But place in which the poet so long resided. Individual of the chief objections to the Governor's action is that

sonal abuse and blackguardism could hardly find a parallel in the lowest slums of the city he disgraces. It is not his first or his second offence. It is his habit. But men who wear the apparel of gentlemen, and who certainly were elected to represent decent citizens in the Assembly, sat and listened to him without a protest. And men who would resent any intimaion that they were not reputable citizens vote for this person year after year to represent them in the Legislature, they knowing all the time that he is not only pestiferous in his morals but that the opening of his mouth in de- or franchises. bate is a lifting of the gates of an overcharged sewer. And he is the kind of man that the Democratic party of this city elect to make the laws for a great State; the kind of man they put forward as representative of the party; the kind they recognize as leaders. And they would have voters believe they are the party of reform; the party that seeks to purify politics. Purify politics! With Frank Spinola! Set him up. Go round him. Look at him. Listen to him. And this is purification and reform !

FREAKS OF HUMAN NATURE. We appear to be living in a somewhat remarkable epoch. The weather is cutting all sorts of unusual capers, and human nature shows a disposition to enter into competition with it. The newspapers are filled daily with curious social developments. A passionate coachman in Brooklyn endeavored to excite admiration and love in the unresponsive bosom of his inamorata by committing a tremendous and complicated assault upon himself. He shot himself carefully twice; stabbed himself once with great caution, recklessly sacrificing a shirt in the desperate operation; then allowed himself to become unconscious, and finally to recover himself and relate a marvellous account of his heroic struggles with two armed burglars. An unromantic policeman went smelling about the scene of the encounter and speedily revealed its bogus character. The coachman was arrested for grand larceny and locked up like a common criminal. Here was a fine imaginative nature sacrificed to the iron-bound laws of an unpoetic age. In the old days that sort of thing might have been called chivalry, and the coachman instead of languishing in a dungeon would have reposed ecstatically in the arms of the mistress whose affections his valor had won. The Brooklyn knight is merely a century or two pehind the times.

Simultaneously with this incident comes a most remarkable account of a marital quarrel in Hartford. A young and wealthy couple, "moving in fashionable society "-people who are the subjects of a particularly bad scandal are always set down as "moving in fashionable society"-have set the gossips of the town nearly wild by some very unusual performances. The present aspect of the trouble represents the husband as fleeing to his father's house in another State, after cutting off the supply of water and gas from his own house, and removing the servants, horses and carriages. The wife, left in isolated possession, is said to be "armed against the approach of her husband's family," and to amuse herself by entting up valuable paintings with a carvingknife. It is added that she is a very "attractive woman." So we should judge. From Pittsburg comes a cheerful story of an enraged church member who is making the fences of the city bloom with handbills charging his pastor with some very black crimes. The minister says the charges are false, that the author of them is at the head of a "clique" which is trying to injure him, and that the author's wife and others of the "clique" have been in the habit of writing their pastor scurrilous letters making such pleasant charges as that his daughter was illegitimate. That must be a nice sort of church for a meek and lowly Christian

These are only the more striking incidents of a day's record. There have been many simiof Mr. Lamar to foresee. These consequences | lar to them recently. An affectionate young would fall with peculiar severity upon his own creature in this city fired five shots at her lover the other day, simply because she had felt a production and marketing of a single staple, pistol in his pocket and was atraid if she didn't because stagnation of cotton manufacture in shoot him he would shoot her. Early in the this country would put holders and producers week the peace of mind of every backelor in the of cotton entirely at the mercy of foreign town was shaken by a verdict which a washerwoman got in a suit against a former bachelor the yield probable this year is so large, that a for nearly a thousand nollars of alleged annual washing bills. The victim declared it as his opinion that the verdict should be a solemn warming to every bachelor that the same thing might happen to him in case he was not in the habit of taking receipts from his washerwoman. The bachelors look upon the verdict with mingled emotions. They don't know whether the warning to be deduced is for them to get married or to step having any washing done. They point to the fact that the victim of the suit had no trouble till he got married, and say that not a man of them can get married now without danger of similar prosecution. It will be seen, therefore, that this verdict is likely to have far-reaching social influences.

thus while some are seeking marriage with most extraordinary zeal and ingenuity, others are running away from it, and some of those who are married are chafing under its bonds. It is a queer world and always has been; just now its, queerness seems to be a trifle aggravated.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Since January 1, the Controller reports, the circulation of the National banks has decreased \$462,309. At the same time deposits of legal tenders for surrender of circulation have been made to the extent of \$288,008 in excess of the amount released by redemption of notes, so that the banks voluntarily surrendered \$750,317 of their circulation during the month. This is but a continuation of a movement which has been in progress since October. In November the net surrender of circulation was \$465,931; in December, \$1,421,110; in January, \$750,317; making \$2,637,358 in three months. This is not a large amount; it is less than one per cent of the circulation outstanding. The movement in this direction is not unusual at this season of the year. But it is as well to notice that the note-issuing side of the banking system has made scarcely any expansion for six years.

In 1878 the business of the country, transacted through twenty-two clearing-houses, amounted to \$28,346,000,000, and in 1872, through the same clearing-houses, to \$61,387,000,000-an increase of 116 per cent. But the circulation of all the National banks during that time increased only 4.3 per cent, from \$302,000,000 in October, 1878, to \$315,000,000 in October, 1882, and of that small Increase, as we have seen, more than a fifth has since been lost. This was not because the banks, as institutions of loan and discount, were not prosperous. Their return of net about 5 per cent, while they were also compelled to charge off losses amounting to characteristic illustrations of himself in which \$24,466,800 in the latter year. Their he has indulged during the period of what is loans have increased from \$834,000,000 called, by a strange misnomer, his public ser- | to \$1,244,000,000, about 50 per cent, and vice. In the course of the discussion on Mr. | their deposits from \$668,000,000 to

nor independent citizens, nor any one else, had business in the State he made an attack on the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the State he made an attack on the notes—that privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the State he made an attack on the notes—that privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the State he made an attack on the notes—that privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the State he made an attack on the notes—that privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the State he made an attack on the notes—that privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the State he made an attack on the notes—that privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the state he made an attack on the notes—that privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the state he made an attack on the notes—that privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the state he made an attack on the privilege for which they consent to the least idea of handing over to him the suthor of the bill which for outrageous perturbed business in the state he made an attack on the privilege for which they consent to the least of the least idea of handing over to him the state has a such at the state has a such at the state he made scarcely increased at all. In fact, they furnished about 29 per cent of all the currency in use in 1878, and only 21 per cent in 1882. The banks, in plain terms, find the National system and its privileges a source of annoyance and risk, involving heavy burdens with scarcely commensurate profits. They make their profits. and handsome profits, from the legitimate business of holding and lending money and facilitating exchanges-a business in which they have no need of National authorization

> The truth is that continued legislative hostility and unfairness have made the National banks quite indifferent to the supposed advantages of the system. Those advantages to the people are very great, but to the banks insignificant. If the people do not appreciate the advantages which they derive from the system -and they do not, if their legislators represent them truly-why should the banks insist upon continuing a service which is almost as unprefitable as it is thankless? Many of them are asking themselves these questions. It is not unlikely that a failure of Congress at this session to remove the taxes imposed in time of war would lead to a withdrawal from the system by a good many banks, which believe it would be more profitable to get out of the note-issuing business with its attending restraints, and to exercise in freedom the right to hold and loan money which the great private banking firms are able to enjoy without restriction or official supervision.

> An important cause of this change of feeling is the reduction in interest on United States bonds. The same capital invested in bonds, amounting to \$342,019,950 in October, 1868, which then yielded 5.73 per cent, being nearly all in sixes, brought only 4.95 per cent in 1878, and only 3.46 per cent in 1882, the interest actually received on that amount being as follows:

> 1868. Capital, \$342,019,950. Interest, \$19,626,495.50 1878. Capital, 342,019,950. Interest, 16,954,653.00 1882. Capital, 342,019,950. Interest, 11,941,183.00 This loss of about \$7,700,000 yearly on a

capital of \$342,000,000 has occurred mainly within the last six years. Hence, notwithstanding the growth of the country, the banking system has expanded but little. The capital taxed for State and private binks has it creased nearly 200 per cent since 1868, while the capital invested in bonds for circulation has increased only \$16,900,000-less than four per cent-Moreover, the Federal taxes have constantly increased, until the banks now pay back in taxation for the privilege of doing business as National rather than as private concerns, nearly three-quarters of the interest they get on their bonds. The following shows the amount of interest actually received on bonds for circulation, the taxes paid, and the balance left for the banks, in each of the years above-named:

Interest. | Taxes paid. | Balance. \$19.02 ,415.50 \$1817,26818 \$18,809,227.32 17.011.053.00 6,281,455.65 10,529,507.35 12,527,469.00 9.159,681.65 3,376,784.65

The National banks certainly have reason to feel that their privilege of issuing notes is not of enormous value to them. They are attached to the system because they realize its public benefits, but it is not strange if they find it hard to see why they should greatly prefer it when the public seems to care nothing for those benefits, and to regard the banks of circutation as public enemies to be spoited as much as possible. The issue of \$37,874,000 silver dollars, \$68,438,000 silver notes, and \$47,669,000 gold certificates has filled the channels of circulation so full that, instead of increasing their circulation according to the wants of trade, the banks have little more than maintained it for six years past. After Congress has adjourned, if no change for the better has been made, the expediency of maintaining circulation is likely to be seriously considered by many.

A correspondent direct: The Terrune's attention o certain predictions which were made to February, 1879, when the Census idils, were pending in-Congress, and so practical a man as Mr. Kennedy, who had superintended the census of 1860 and was well-pleased with the law of 1850, main ained that the work could not be done on the new basis for the estimated cost. Undoubtedly more attention would have been paid to the warning, at the time they vege able were sounded if the critic sms had not been offered by those who seemed to have personal reasons for The hospitals receive their vacious supplies under condisatts faction with the proposed changes in method.
These crities will now be acting productly if they wait until the census of 1880 has been completed nd the cost is known before they lay undue stress men the fact that their prophecies have been fulfilled. According to Professor Walker's estimates. and substitution are Conseil d'riyg one. the increase will be \$1,200,000 over the census of 1870, engraving and printing being excluded. If the difference in expense is serious, the difference in the mass of information furnished is simply enormous. The critics must not forget, moreover, that they predicted not only that the estimales would be exceeded, but also that the work could not be effectively done in the manner proposed. We indge that the public will be satisfied, when the work is completed, that it has been done exceptionally

There was a business pilgrim who used to say that "if you didn't ask a big price you wouldn't get it." This taking principle seems to have been adopted by the House Committee on Agriculture, who are now wanting Congress to set aside \$30,000 with which to enable a little company of political gentlemen of leisure to make, in handsome style, a holiday trip to Europe, ostensibly for the purpose of representing the country at the projected called "International Show" of Hamburg, from competition for the leading prizes of which A nerica is carefully excluded. We advise cutting off the tail of this particular appropriation dog of low degree just back of the ears.

The annual raid against the life insurance companies has begun at Albany. Natur lobbyists and adventurers take the lead in it, and, as naturally, sensible people will pay very little attention to it. The skill with which corporations like the Equitable (whose admirable statement appears elsewhere to-day), the Muiual Life and the New-York Life, are managed, is best shown in the perfect insurance they have given their patrons, and the enormous financial suc they have attained. The handle are very attractive to strikers but we hope they are wise enough to fight black mailers rather than buy them.

PERSONAL.

Admirers of Darwin in Sweden, to the number of ,400 have sent contributions to the memorial fund

Ex-Governor E. D. Morgan began his seventysecond year yesterday. His birthday was remempered by a number of friends, who sent him many andsome floral and other gifts. He said that he was recling better than the day before, having been able to sit up, though he saw few cullers.

The London Stock Exchange has little respect for aristocratic titles. When a messenger called for Lord Walter Campbell, who is a member, the porter exclaimed, "Lord Walter Campbell ? We have no lords here." And then he shouled, "Walter Camp-bell is wanted."

It is proposed that on Longfellow's birthday, which is the 27th of this month, a general subscription be which is to be creeted in Cambridge, Mass., the

Mr. George Darwin, who has been made Professor of Astronomy in Cambridge University, is said to possess more than his celebrated father's versa inty, all his father's love of thorough work, and no little share of his father's power of exposition. Though he is only thirty-six years of age he is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is not merely an a-tronomer—he is a geologist, a biologist and a chemist, and is distinguished in all.

It is announced that the sculptor Gerard, who obtained a medal at the last Salon in Paris, for his "Tob e et l'Ange," has just, without any promonitory symptoms, lost his reason. He was working n his studio, and giving the last touches to a re markable group called "Maternity," when he sud-denly went mad. His friends succeeded in getting him into a cab under the pretext of a drive; but the vehicle deposited the unfortunate man at the Asylum Sainte Anne.

Dr. Angustus C. Hamlin, of Bangor, Me., who has lately been appointed Surgeon-General of Maine. on the staff of Governor Robie, is one of the prominent physicians in New-England. He served, in the army during the entire war, being intrusted with many important commands. He was afterward promoted to be Medical Director in the regular army and in the army of West Virguia. He is a man of scientific attainments, and is a member of numerous scientific societies both at home and abroad.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is about to make a prolonged tour in Europe. It is said that she has recently been left a fortune, which will be welcome, as her own small means were long ago expended on the idea to which she has devoted her life. Upon her arrival in England she will be met by Mrs Henry B. Stauton and Ernes us L. Rose, the latter, it will be remembered, a Polish lady, who at-tracted attention as a woman suffrage speaker in this country from 1850 to 1860 and atterward married an Englishman

GENERAL NOTES.

The Zoological Garden at Philadelphia rejoices in the acquisition of two lemurs from Madagasear, one of them of the ring-tailed and the other of the brown-headed species. They are pretty little creatures, lively and playful, with bodies like monkeys, but faces harp and fox-nke. The lemur seldom lives long in said to be healthy and contented. Some evolutionists have supposed that the lemma was one of the links in the described of man. It now survives only in a limited territory, and is a missing link in most parts of the globe.

The supposed loss by Mr. H. F. Gidig, of a value containing valuable property in the Massasol House at Springfield, Mass., reminds Mr. S. H. Mosely the former proprietor of that famous hostely, of several amusing incidents of like character in his experience. An Obje weed-dealer once rushed up to Mr. Mosely in an arony and destared that his value containing \$18,000 had been stolen from the corner where he had left it, "right there behind the door." The next day, the distracted owner having searched everywhere in vain, Mr. Mosely went over to the railroad station and asked the begang-master if he had seen a strat carpet-bag. "Why yes," her piled, "tere's one old somes of a ding that's been kicking about here since yeaterday." A few moments later the Oato wood-dater was hugging his cichteen tacusand dollars.

There is to be a reunion of Morgan's raiders at Lexington next June, but not one of the survivors will receive a more enthusiastic g ceting from his comrales than the mare Margie Lucas, which was ridden by John H. Whallen through three years of desperate serrice. Magrie is supposed to be thirty-four years old, but her pative toughness, which no accumulation of nilitary hardships could ever subdue, keeps her spirit frisky yet, though her lin by are stiff with age. She has led a life of case and honor for several years past on a farm near Louisville, visited occasio only by her owner whom she always recognizes with touching demon trainous of affection. At this close of the war the mare was robustaged, but years afterward by a mere chance Mr. Wanlien found her in the possession of a hegre and bought her black.

A man with red hair entered a railroad car at the Union depot in St. Joseph, Mo., the other day and took als ma". A moment later anoth T man with a fl-re top-knot and vermillion whiskers came in and sat down beside bim. They looked at e.c. other, but said noth ing until a third tray lier with a scarler crest appeared upon the scene. Then the youngest of the trioncose and remarked, to the general ansusement, that he would do what he could to prevent a configuration to case of accident by r ding in another car. He was on his way to the door when, smid a coar car. He was on as way to the door when, and a confinguer that sho kite windows, a fourth passenger with a head like a boacon light finned into the able, hen the quarter sit doors to return and made so omish fur for the rest of the passeners that everybody was sorry when one after another they get out at their respective stations, cacal leaving the car perceptibly arger at his ex.t.

During the last epidemic of typhoid fever e ho-pitals of Par's contained from 2,000 to 4,000 patients, in whose treatment sulphate of quintine was played by the advice of several preminent physicitus. The result, far f om answering expectations, was most unsatisfactory in numerous cases, several of the patients who took the supplate of quinne oying under the treatment. These un ooked for results led to a car ful examination of the sulphate supply d, when a starting fact was ascer, albed. The bexes containing is inclosed a layer of genuine sulphate of quinine, but the rest of the contents, hidden under tais appermost layer, consisted of cinchonine, a a/kali but producing absolutely opposite tract with different deters and when the contractor who farmshad the quinine was asked for an explanation he poucsed great assonament, but alleges that a bound to be the grown a firm in Milar; when was found to be the fact. This experience closed suspends as to the quality of other medicines furnished to the hophilis, and now charges of wholesale adulteration and substitution are about to be lavestigated by the conset of vivy one.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The remark is frequently made that the Republican Legislatures is the various States are not manufacturing so much Democratic capital this year as they did last winter. Most, if not all, of them have devoted their attention to quite, caraest work. The result will make a conspicuous contrast to that of last year. It is true that loog-hatred cranks with hats staffoff the country will patiently contemplate their dis-outties country will patiently contemplate their dis-outtiers. It will probably be a long time sefore such mania for wild legislation again sweeps over the conn irv as was witnessed a year age.

The expense and trouble of holding two elecious in the same year is causing some dissa isfaction in Arkansas. The arrangement was made a ter the Bour. bons secured control of the State through frana and in timidation, and it was intended to give them free swing of the ballot boxes without may interference from Federal supervisors. The Little Rock Gazetta opposes any change from the present mode, and innocently gives as one of its reasons that as the law is now "the Democracy has prospered." Any deparate from a pain which cas olessed the party is, of course, out of the question, no matter to now much inconvenience the people may be put thereby.

If the alvocates of tariff revision in Congress were gifted with persistence equal to that Mr. Watterson shows in favor of free trade a tariff bill would have been passed weeks ago. He goes caimly on day after day serving up "some cold facts" and "a few plain wer is" with a courage that approaches the sublime. The growing opposition in his own party to his revenue ideas is guerred or dismissed in a five-line par graph. If an imored or dismissed in a five-line par graph. If no in-sible event could recur and the D in crasp win a tional vic.ory on a tariff-or-receme only platform thereon would deserve the largest share in the bonors

There is undoubtedly a strong sentiment in the country in favor of tariff revision, but it has not and adequate expression as yet. The Boston Transcript thinks that "the people can obtain almost anythinger a from a hostile Congress when thoroughly in earnest. For instance, witness the passage of the Civil Service Reform bull." The same paper ands that "this would be equally true of the revision of the tariff of public opinion had pronounced as decadedly." A vizorous expression of proble sentiment on the satisfied during the next can days might sears the Democratic destructionists into silience and it would be sure to facilities the task of the Republic us.

Maryland is one of the States where tho Democratic party is in and need of harmony. It is soils into three factions, each of which is anxious to control the organization. A Governor is to be elected this year, and unton or the ap scarance of it is recognized as necess ry if the Democracy is to continue in control of the S ate. Governor Hamilton bas pursued such an inthe State. Governor Hamilton has pursued such as independent cutree and shown so much disregard of such
wishes of the Democratic bases that he has no prospect
of a renomination if he wishes one. Whit proper or the
nation and work the Kepublicans could make see an inroad unon the Democrabe major as as to place Maryland
in the ast of outbird six as in 1884.

Governor Waller's nomination of William Parsons as Insurance Commissioner of Connecticut is sot favorably received by the Republican press generally in that State. There is strong opposition also to the ap-pointment in the Governor's own party. As the Repubmade throughout America in behalf of the memorial | Beans control the Senate they can reject the nomination If it is believed that the public interests demand It. One